FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 089 8 May 1986

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COMMENTATOR DECRIES TOKYO SUMMIT RESULTS

LD070859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Editor Antonin Kostka Commentary: "A Dangerous Ally"]

[Text] The Tokyo summit was, to say the least, strange and bizarre, less for the fact that the leaders of the Seven had to go about their business under the protection of the riot shields of the many ranks of the police cordon than for the fact that it totally failed to achieve its objective. The summit was supposed to demonstrate the cohesion and unity of the West, but in fact it merely proved that the only thing the participants are able to agree on without too much argument is their anti-Sovietism. It was supposed to be an equal partnership, but in fact it showed that in the face of U.S. pressure, none of the current Western leaders has adequate staying power or self-assurance. The summit was supposed to be a coordinated event to tackle economic problems, but in fact it simply ignored these problems, as if the citizens of the seven countries were not burdened with the problems of unemployment or inflation, as if there were no drastic repercussions from the U.S. interest rate, protectionist barriers, and unfair competition, or from the wide range of prohibitions and embaroes on trade with the East, or the [word indistinct] with the developing and nonaligned countries [words indistinct] U.S. firms balance out their accounts despite Western European competition.

Instead of coming up with something promising for the future on reducing inflation and unemployment and dealing with the steel, wine, grain, textile, automobile, and who knows what other problems, the citizens of the seven countries had to make do with terrorism and nuclear danger. These issues, without doubt, are worthy of attention, but not in the manner in which they were discussed in Tokyo, for to sanction to bombing of civilians without any convincing proof and to sanction state terrorism motivated solely by the endeavor to overthrow or kill a head of state which is a member of the United Nations means giving Washington carte blanche to carry out gangster practices in international relations. If, in Washington's view, a terrorist is anyone who retaliates against fire from U.S. guns, who will Washington, newly empowered by its allies in this way, turn its guns on next: Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, Iran, Syria? And what guarantee is there that it will not do the same even against its own ally, if it did not happen to like the government in the allied country?

Even more surprising was the statement on nuclear danger. Let us leave aside the question that begs to be answered: Why didn't the Seven make any mention of the earlier nuclear accidents in the United States and Britain, but simply waited for the first such occurrence in a socialist country? One thing that concerns everybody, however, is this question: Are accidents in nuclear installations the main and sole danger? Is it not much more necessary to stop nuclear explosions and seek ways of eliminating nuclear weapons? If the answer to this is yes, why did the Seven, instead of using the accident at Chernobyl to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, not reply to the Soviet offer of a moratorium on nuclear tests and nuclear demilitarization?

So it seems, in fact, that the main result of the Tokyo summit is the observation that an ally like Washington, which, instead of construction dialogue about disarmament, encourages its allies to be a party to psychological warfare and anti-Soviet hysteria, and which instead of tackling the real issues, is dragging its allies into reckless and dangerous international practices under the pretext of fighting terrorism. Such an ally is a very dangerous partner and it is hard to see anything good coming out of such an alliance.

LEADERS ADDRESS 11TH SED CONGRESS IN BERLIN

Mittag on Economic Directive

AU061048 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 14

["Report of the Commission on Drafting the Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy," given by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the commission, at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, 20 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, equipped with the report of the Central Committee given by the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, the draft for the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in the 1986-90 period submitted for adoption was discussed comprehensively and thoroughly. The fact that the delegates had already received this important document in March was of great value for the discussion, which took place in a business-like and creative manner and was marked by a militant spirit and optimism. This fact promoted a thorough study and also created additional time for well thought-out preliminary considerations and conclusions, as was convincingly manifested in the discussion.

Dear comrades, in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress Comrade Erich Honecker dealt with all the fundamental tasks that must be solved by 1990 and up to the year 2000 to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR.

The economic strategy of our party was described with a view to the year 2000. Through this economic strategy the experiences confirmed by impressive results in practice will become effective for the socialist economy on a long-term basis. In a summarized form it contains all the fundamental tasks that have to be solved in the unity of economic and social policy, so that the GDR will successfully master the aims set up to 1990 and will also be equipped for the further tasks of the future up to the turn of the millenium. This is of utmost importance for purposeful, resourceful actions in all collectives.

The "Commission on Drafting the Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the GDR" can report to the party congress delegates that the draft of the directive is completely in line with the tasks contained in the Central Committee report. It aims at successfully continuing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and is thus determined by the economic strategy.

In line with this, full employment, increasing welfare of the people, high education for all, a further flourishing of science and culture, and confidence in the future will henceforth also characterize our country.

The aims on which the directive is based are directed toward a high economic growth rate. The qualitatively new steps of the economic development, resulting in particular from the broad application of key technologies and the subsequent higher efficiency, are particularly at the center of attention. This is precisely what the proposals concerning the draft of the directive submitted at the congress are aiming at. They take into account the results achieved by many collectives especially in the past months in order to achieve a further significant acceleration of the labor productivity, efficiency, and quality of production.

Many of these proposals and ideas reflect the knowledge--reinforced by one's own experiences--that the GDR is in a position not only to keep pace with the dynamics of the productive forces in many fields, but also to utilize the potential results even more efficiently than up to now for the strengthening of socialism and benefit of the people.

If you reduce everything that marks the overwhelming majority of these proposals and considerations to one common denominator, this means that they proceed from the increased possibilities of the Republic. They are represented, above all, in its increased intellectual potential, that is due to the highly developed educational system, in the organic connection of science and production, and above all in the fact that through the combines a form was found that makes it possible to unite all phases of intensively expanded reproduction more economically under a uniform leadership on the basis of the state plan. Proceeding from this, we ask the question that points to the future: What more can we do by utilizing microelectronics, a higher refinement of the raw materials, more efficient energy economy based on new scientific top results in order to underpin the aims of the directive by real achievements, by new equality products and high technologies, based on top performances by the GDR and on cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of CEMA? This is the conviction, expressed in concrete projects, of the strength of the advantages of socialism to master also and precisely the new and not easy challenges. They reflect the conviction that the GDR has a well-functioning system of socialist planned economy, for the implementation of which the party has a clear concept on the basis of the path already taken.

As in the new competition commitments, fundamental agreement with the contents of this document is also expressed in the statements and proposals that our commission has received concerning the draft of the Directive of the 11th Party Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy. All comments have been handed over to the responsible ministers and central state organs for evaluation. Our commission proposes that the 11th party congress, after having thoroughly examined all motions, adopt this directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy for the 1986-90 period. On this basis, the law on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan can be worked out after broad public discussion.

In conclusion the "Commission on Drafting the Directive of the 11th SED Congress for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy" wants to stress that all statements submitted here are marked by high appreciation for the SED's policy directed toward the well-being of the people and peace. In this spirit we thank Comrade Erich Honecker for his untiring work at the head of our party for our people, peace, and the strengthening of socialism. This policy has made a decisive contribution to the respected place of the GDR in the world, and has given it high international esteem. We will exert all our strength for this good policy, and will purposefully implement the tasks set by our 11th party congress. (prolonged, strong applause)

CSSR's Bilak

AU010824 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 7

[CTK correspondents' report: "Comrade Vasil Bilak's Greetings Speech" delivered at the 11th SED Congress on 18 April in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin--On Friday [18 April] the delegates and guests of the 11th SED Congress were also greeted by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and head of the CPCZ delegation. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades, dear friends, I am sincerely glad to be able to convey to you, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, and through you to your entire party and the GDR people, the fraternal comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, of its general secretary and CSSR president, Gustav Husak, and of all working people in our fatherland.

The congresses of our parties are always an important landmark in the life of every socialist country. The significance of the current congress is multiplied by the fact that they are being convened at an extremely momentous time. We are confronting qualitatively new issues of the further strategic course of socialism, in close conjunction with the solution of the key problems of the present world--the fight to save human civilization from a nuclear catastrophe and for a peaceful life on our planet.

The deliberations of the 27th CPSU Congress and the revolutionary and mobilizing thoughts contained in its documents have become an invaluable source of inspiration and instruction on this road.

The communist analysis and appraisal of the path traversed by you since the 10th congress, as well as the bold goals which are summed up in the report delivered by Comrade E. Honecker, have made a deep impression on us. They tellingly testify to your party's great organizational work and to the immense effort and devotion of the GDR people.

In the past 5-year period the GDR's international prestige and authority further increased. As neighbors and allies, we are sincerely happy about this, and we cordially congratulate you.

Together with you we are recalling that 40 years have passed since those historic days when the communists and the progressive social democrats overcame the corruption in the German workers class. This is how the SED emerged, this revolutionary vanguard of the German working people; and this is how an example was provided which has not lost its topical nature, even at the present time, in the international workers movement.

For the Czechoslovak Communists too, Ernst Thaelmann, the great personality of the German communist and workers movement, the unforgettable revolutionary, internationalist, and fighter against fascism--the 100th anniversary of whose birth was recalled by us in the last few days--will remain a model of loyalty and devotion to communist ideals and to the cause of the workers class.

The deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress also took place several days ago in a workman-like and creative atmosphere. It was a good congress. We formulated exacting tasks for ourselves. We are aware that the main and most difficult things are still before us. Everybody will applaud bold plans and approve of them; but it takes time and the multiplied work of all party agencies and organizations to fulfill them, to turn figures and percentages into specific values, and to change man's psychology and his resolve to overcome difficulties. However, this is the only feasible path forward. Such is the revolutionary order of the times, and its fulfillment will be our contribution to the growth of the strength of our entire socialist community.

In the West the conclusions of our congress are being criticized, mainly because we have not relinquished socialist principles. We are both living on the borders of the capitalist world, which does not mean well by us. American imperialism is forcing its Western allies to engage against their will in hostile activity against the socialist community, and is trying to award grades to us to divide us and weaken us.

The CSSR will consistently maintain the banner of unity, fraternity, and internationalism. It will not succumb to any false promises. The alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is as dear to us as our own mother, and we will not exchange her for a stepmother, even were she to promise us all kinds of things.

We realize that we will not achieve the set goals without close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries. We continue to regard close collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries as the main prerequisite for the development of socialist society. Here our forces and our certainty are multiplied.

Today we can happily state that the traditional ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, between the people of our two countries have further deepend during the past years. Our cooperation is multifaceted, it is developing on various levels, from central agencies to individual plans and agricultural cooperatives. It is based on the well-proved principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It is characterized by mutual respect, trust, and understanding. This is truly important.

In view of the history we have behind us, and which has not left us with only positive examples, the friendship between the Czechoslovak and the GDR people is particularly valuable. Our relations really are those of good socialist neighbors. We, for our part, will do everything to consolidate them for the benefit of the working people in both our countries and of our entire socialist community, in the interests of socialism and peace.

We can achieve the great and demanding tasks we set ourselves if we have peace. Our nations know what war means. War can be prepared only by those whom wars make rich. For Europe both World War I and World War II meant the destruction of enormous material and human values. A new war means a threat to the very substance of human existence. That is why the peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union is so close to us.

The peace program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress has met with a great reaction among progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, because it shows a way out of the vicious circle of feverish armament, and because it also provides hope for a life in peace for future generations. With this policy, the CPSU, the Soviet Union, as well as Comrade Gorbachev are gaining the love and respect of sensible, peace-loving people throughout the world.

From the rostrum of the 17th congress of our party we expressed the full support of the communists and all citizens of socialist Czechoslovakia for this noble, human effort.

We know that the enforcement of these aims will not be easy, if only because imperialism, and particularly that of the United States, feels no respect for the will of the absolute majority of mankind and further exacerbates international tension. Justifying the aggression against Libya by referring to self-defense reminds us of Hitler, who attacked Czechoslovakia and Poland, and finally unleashed World War I also in the name of so-called self-defense.

Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries, is prepared to do everything to achieve a turn for the better on the European Continent and throughout the world.

In conclusion, permit me, esteemed comrades, to wish the GDR's Communists and people many successes, creative energy and strength, health, and personal happiness in fulfilling the line of the 11th congress and all that serves the great and sacred cause--socialism and peace.

Romania's Oprea

AU061007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Romanian people, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, extended to the delegates to the 11th SED Congress and to all Communists and working people in the GDR a warm, communist salute and best wishes for complete success in the congress proceedings.

From the bottom of our hearts, dear friends, we convey to you, warmest congratulations for the successes you have attained under the SED's leadership--which in a few days will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its creation--and we also convey our comradely wishes for the attainment of new and ever greater victories on the road of socialism and communism in your country, and for the well-being and prosperity of all the people, said the speaker.

The leader of the Romanian delegation recalled with particular satisfaction the high level of relations of friendship and close cooperation between the RCP and the SED, and between the SR of Romania and the GDR, and pointed out that in developing these relations a decisive role was played and is being played by the understandings reached during the meetings of our party and state leaders, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation, exchanges in the fields of culture and other fields of activity, and the relations between our countries at the level of local party bodies are developing successfully.

Expressing the high regard of our party and people for these friendly relations, the speaker said: We firmly believe that through joint efforts these relations will register a continuous, many-sided development for the well-being of our peoples, in the interest of successfully building socialism and communism in Romania and the GDR, and for the general cause of socialism and peace.

The Communists and working people in our country, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, carry out broad activity to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the objectives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which will ensure Romania's passage to a new, superior stage of social development and will ensure new quality in the work and lives of all our people. Fulfillment of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan provisions will mark an important new stage in fulfilling the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and for the country's advance toward communism, said the RCP delegation leader.

We act to increase continuously the leading role of the party -- which will soon celebrate the 65th anniversary of its creation--and we attach particular importance to developing and deepening the revolutionary workers democracy. We are aware of the fact that the new socialist system can be attained only with the people and for the people, and we are concerned with perfecting the framework of the working people's direct participation in the management of the entire socioeconomic activity and of all sectors of activity.

The international situation continues to be very complex and serious. The increase of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, poses a very serious danger to peace and people's lives and increases the danger of a nuclear war, with catastrophic effects for human existence and for life itself on our planet. That is why the RCP believes that the bsic problem of our times is to do everything to safeguard peace and halt the arms race without delay; to pass concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to halt immediately all nuclear tests; to halt deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles; and to eliminate them completely as well as any other nuclear weapon, from Europe and the world over, said the speaker. In this respect Romania hails and fully supports the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and believes that everything must be done to achieve this goal. Therefore, it is necessary for the United States to manifest a realist attitude and join this program and, on the basis of the proposals presented by both sides, proceed to the attainment of appropriate agreements that can lead to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and can prevent the militarization of outer space.

At the same time, we believe that it is necessary to work out a comprehensive program for general disarmament, which should focus primarily on nuclear disarmament, but should also include a marked cutback on all types of weapons, troops, and military expenditures. "Only a comprehensive program of general disarmament--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed--will open up the road toward accomplishing nuclear disarmament, ensuring a decreased danger of war, increasing confidence, and granting each nation the possibility to concentrate its forces on independent development, without fearing any kind of aggression."

Romania believes that efforts should be increased to conclude the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and weapons in central Europe as soon as possible, with positive results, and to develop successfully the Geneva disarmament conference. Our country acts firmly to create a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and also supports proposals regarding the creation of such zones in central and northern Europe, as well as in other areas of the world.

We firmly militate for the elimination of the use or the threat of force in international relations and for the solving of conflicts and interstate disputes solely through the peaceful means of negotiations. The speaker stressed that in this spirit our party and people resolutely speak out for a halt to U.S. military actions against Libya and believe that this is an unjustified aggression against an independent and sovereign country and a serious threat to the cause of peace in the Mediterranean, Europe, and throughout the world. As was pointed out in the message Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the President of the United States, the supreme interests of mankind require now, more than ever, when the international situation faces a period of unprecedented tension, that most responsible actions should be taken in order to solve the existing problems through dialogue and negotiations, to observe unflinchingly the norms of international law in interstate relations, and to defend the general cause of peace and security on our planet.

Our country speaks out for the elaboration of concrete measures to eliminate underdevelopment and the great gaps between developing and developed countries, and to establish a new international economic order.

Within the framework of its foreign policy, Romania devotes particular attention to developing relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation with all socialist countries and to strengthening their unity.

We work for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the summit economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries and we believe that this is in keeping with the interest of the socioeconomic development of each country and at the same time of increasing the force and influence of socialism throughout the world. Likewise, we are expanding our cooperation with developing countries, capitalist countries, and all countries in the world, regardless of social order.

Our entire foreign policy is consistently based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and the right of each nation to independently decide its own path of development, without any outside interference.

The RCP continuously strengthens cooperation and militant solidarity with the communist and workers parties, on the basis of full equality and respect for the right of each party to establish independently its political line, its strategy, and revolutionary tactics, in accordance with the concrete conditions under which it carries out its activity. At the same time, our party promotes relations with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with progressive and democratic parties and forces everywhere in the struggle for social progress and peace throughout the world.

In conclusion, the leader of the RCP delegation extended to the communists and to all working people in the GDR wishes for complete success in implementing the decisions which will be adopted by the congress, in the work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and in the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace, for detente and international cooperation.

Bulgaria's Balev

AU210856 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Apr 86 p 4

["Greetings of the BCP Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress," Read on 19 April in Berlin by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Poliburo, Central Committee secretary, and leader of the BCP delegation to the 11th SED Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrades:

With happiness and communist excitement we, Bulgaria's Communists, convey to you, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, GDR's communists, and entire working people the cordial and fraternal greetings and wishes of the BCP Central Committee, and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, personally.

The 11th SED Congress is an exceptionally important event along the road of constructing developed socialism here, in the center of Europe. The creative and realistic report of the SED Central Committee, read by Comrade Erich Honecker, and the entire work of the congress until now confirm that your country's pace of development during the last 5 years is high and stable. The successes you have achieved in the economic, social, and cultural areas, especially in the 15 constructive years since the Eighth SED Congress, are a source of pride for your party and people. They are also a source of pride for the Bulgarian Communists and the entire community of the fraternal socialist countries.

The GDR is today an authoritative and peace-loving socialist country, a prospering worker-peasant country, and a modern and dynamic society. It achieved the high level of its socio-economic development by diligent and efficient work on the part of the millions of workers, peasants, and people's intelligentsia.

The SED was created 40 years ago as the only political force capable of mobilizing the working people for overcoming the difficult social, economic, and moral consequences of Hitlerite fascism and the world war kindled by it. It revealed to the masses prospects of a new and bright future, and decisively, skillfully, and effectively led them along the road of socialism, and is a decisive factor in the GDR's historical progress.

The SED fully justified the expectations and hopes of the working people. It is one of the front units of the international communist and workers movement and an active fighter for strengthening its unity and unity of action on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are convinced that at the present historical moment, which is a turning point for the entire socialist community, you will fulfill and overfulfill the imposing tasks and goals that you have marked for the period until 1990, and in the long term--until the year 2000.

Comrades, 2 weeks ago the work of the 13th BCP Congress ended. The introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee report, and other congress materials made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the 5-year plan period which was reported, and in general lines, of the 3 decades since the historic BCP Central Committee April Plenum, which marked the beginning of the Leninist April general line of our party.

The tasks posed by the 12th BCP Congress were fulfilled despite the difficulties springing from the crises in international life, the extremely unfavorable climate conditions, the complexity of the problems we solved, and the subjective weaknesses and shortcomings, which were seriously analysed by our 13th congress.

The congress concretized and enriched the party program, elevated its April general line to a new level, and directed our people toward the future. The congress decided that the main strategic task of our socioeconomic development until 1990 and 2000 will be to implement more rapidly the scientific-technical revolution, develop on this basis the advantages of the socialist social system and socialist democracy, and ever better satisfying the many-sided needs of the people.

The congress is continuing now in our work and deeds. Now we derive lessons and support from the experience of the other fraternal parties, and first of all from the rich experience of the great party of Lenin and its 27th congress--this new historical lighthouse for all communists throughout the world and the entire contemporary world.

Comrades, the 11th SED Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties are tribunes of peace. From here, the epicenter of so many historical storms that have shaken Europe, the victim of so much suffering, it is especially important to say to the imperialist forces that are now sowing the poisoned seed of confrontation, neoglobalism, the arms race, and the "star wars" plans against socialism--enough! Do not sow these horrible winds, because the whirlwinds you are to reap will annihilate you and the world as well!

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people denounce with rage and indignation the new U.S. act of state terrorism against Libya. The Warsaw Pact declaration contains the clear position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We energetically demand that the U.S. Administration stop its aggressive acts, which carry a serious danger for general peace and security.

The powerful and saving voice of Moscow, which resounded in the January declaration of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, which serves as a beacon for all communists, inspires mankind with a new hope. This warning and sobering voice resounded also in the 11 April declaration of the Soviet Government, which contained a passionate appeal to immediately ban nuclear tests. This voice -- an appeal and warning -- also resounded here, at your congress, in the major and large-scale new proposal for peace made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

In these exceptionally dangerous days, the alarmed world awaited this voice with a justified hope, and heard it with deep satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the world will act with a high sense of responsibility, conviction, firmness, and a new upsurge of forces, and will struggle in the name of peace and life.

This is so because the thoughts, feelings, and steady will of the Bulgarian people and all people are identical.

This is so because as Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared at the 13th BCP Congress: "Mankind now has one common enemy -- the threat of a nuclear annihilation and one common task -- to liquidate this threat and preserve civilization!"

This is so because the energy of the Bulgarian and German Communists grows in their struggle for a clear sky above the Balkans and central Europe, a sky under which there will be no nuclear and chemical weapons but zones of good-neighborly relations and cooperation. The energy invested in the struggle for implementing the initiative of the Warsaw Pact member-states on creating nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, is also growing.

This is so because a maximum broad contemporary front of the forces of peace is being constructed.

This is so because the unity, cohesion, and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries are being elevated to a new qualitative level. The Comprehensive Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress in the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000, the results of the October 1985 Sofia meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the decisions adopted by the congresses of the fraternal parties are a precondition and a guarantee of this.

Comrades, in recent years the eternally green tree of the friendship between the BCP and SED and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and GDR, in whose deep roots the behests of Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelmann, and Wilhelm Pieck are vested, has been growing and developing, and has been producing fruit in all areas of life of our two countries. It is a friendship of millions of working people. The friendship between our parties, Central Committees, and between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, personally, is the motor and guarantor of this friendship. It makes us stronger in the struggle to solve the big and urgent new tasks that our congresses have posed for our parties and countries.

Dear comrades, you may be confident: In this struggle for socialism, world peace, and your people's happiness, whose new roads are being traced now in this hall, the BCP and the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are with you!

From the bottom of our hearts we wish fruitful work to the 11th SED Congress!

May the friendship and cooperation between our parties, people, and countries strengthen and expand!

Long live peace and socialism!

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES

AU021211 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, Soviet deputy minister of defense with responsibility for armaments, arrived in Warsaw on 21 April to pay a visit at the invitation of Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. The visit will last several days. General Shabanov was welcomed at the airport by General of Arms Zbigniew Nowak, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Office of the Inspector of Technology. The purpose of the visit is to discuss further technical cooperation between the Polish and Soviet Armies.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN USSR

LD071936 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 7 -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik has visited Moscow where he conducted talks with leadership of the Soviet Foregin Trade Ministry on the implementation of mutual deliveries of goods in the first four months of this year. The sides made a joint review of the level and course of implementation of agreements and guarantees of their fulfillment. They also signed a credit agreement for the current year.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

AU051043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- Tuesday, 22 April, was the second day of a visit by Soviet trade unionists to our country. Representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its secretary, Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, were guests of the Federation of Trade Union of Polish Railroad Employees and met with the trade union and political aktivs of the District Directorate of State railroads in Warsaw.

Welcoming the guests, Wlodzimierz Koczur, chairman of the federation, referred to the role of the trade union movement and discussed the paths and forms of economic and trade union activity. Ivan Shinkevich, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet Railway Transport Workers Union, reported on the problems and tasks facing Soviet trade unions in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He spoke, among other thing about the development of transportation in the USSR.

The meeting involved a joint debate on the most important economic issues and on the protection of working people's interests. The need to increase the status of the job of transport worker was pointed out. Fair ways of distributing social achievements and the constant need for inventiveness by workers and technological progress was also discussed. It was agreed that the principle "better work equals higher pay" should be in force.

K. Matskyavichyus and I. Shinkevich answered numerous and sometimes very searching questions from Polish railroadmen. These were on, among other things, the participation of Soviet working people in management processes and their involvment in social issues. Many questions concerned various forms of construction, for example of factories, holiday camps, ways of financing vacations, and so on. After the meeting the guests visited the railroad museum.

That same day, the OPZZ Executive Committee adopted a resolution saying that in recognition of the comprehensive and fraternal help, it has been decided to award the trade union centers of the socialist countries a medal and diploma "for their energetic participation in the rebirth of the Polish class trade union movement." In the afternoon, OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, in the presence of members of the Executive Committee, gave M. Matskyavichyus a medal and a diploma for the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

During the aforementioned ceremony, Alfred Miodowicz and Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] also signed a document governing OPZZ-TPPR cooperation in the work of consolidating Polish-Soviet friendship. Stanislaw Gabrielski director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department, was also present.

ORZECHOWSKI ARRIVES IN MALTA, MEETS BONNICI

LD072219 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has arrived in Malta on an official visit. On the first day of his visit, Marian Orzechowski laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to liberation. He also visited the war cemetery, where he honored the memory of Polish pilots who fought in allied ranks in the years of the last war and are among those buried there. Next he met with Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives, at the seat of the Maltese Parliament. Political talks (?with the delegation from Poland', chaired by Minister Marian Orzechowski and [Maltese Foreign Minister] Alex Sceberras Trigona, began in the afternoon. They concentrated on international problems, above all, on the situation in the Mediterranean Sea. Both sides expressed their support for the continuation of the CSCE process and the necessity for an intensification of the work of the Stockholm conference on the building of mutual trust.

In the evening, Minister Marian Orzechowski met Dr Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, premier of the Maltese Republic. The talks concerned, among other things, the development of mutual relations.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE

LD071926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, in connection with the completion of his mission to Poland.

The meeting was held in the Belweder. During the talks, the need to intensify efforts to halt the arms race and return to detente, as well as the need to establish lasting guarantees of security and peaceful cooperation among states and nations were emphasized. Issues relating to Polish-Vatican relations were discussed. Support was expressed for their further development in the spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding. A view was expressed that the dialogue between the state and the church in Poland should contribute to the building of national accord in recognition of matters superior to the Polish state and nation. Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

POPE MEETS WITH MLYNCZAK, SENDS GREETINGS

LD071007 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Pope John Paul II has received Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Central Committee of the democratic party, in a private audience. In a half-hour cordial talk Mlynczak informed the pope about the situation in Poland. In reply, John Paul II sent his greetings to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the authorities, and the Polish nation.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS 21 APRIL

AU021241 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that the Government Presidium met on 21 April. The Presidium acquainted itself with fundamental issues in education and upbringing.

Expenditure on education and upbringing as a proportion of national income available for distribution has risen from 3.4 percent in 1980 to 4.9 percent in 1986. The increase in expenditure on education is connected with the need to ensure conditions for the execution of increased tasks at the primary school and preschool levels stemming from demographic growth. Investment during the period from 1981 to 1985 has yielded more than 1,600 educational facilities. Of the 1,940 nursery schools built during the last 15 years, more than half were constructed after 1981, and of the 1,828 elementary schools built, more than 650 were constructed during the last 15 years. Although such activities have been undertaken, there are still problems connected with the state of the educational base.

The Government Presidium advised that every voivodship conduct a comprehensive assessment of the educational facility situation in every area. On the basis of this analysis, regional representative organs should adopt a plan for the optimal development of the school base which, in viewing building, will take account of various kinds of social initiatives, the adaptation of available facilities to educational needs, the provision of noneducational facilities for curricular and extracurricular purposes, and the creation of definite priority areas in this type of construction. In view of the greater number of preschool age children, the growing number of pupils in elementary and post-elementary education, and early retirement by teachers, steps will be taken to employ more teachers and instructors.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with information on school textbook production in 1986. In essence textbook production is proceeding smoothly, and in terms of the size of print runs, the plan level was exceeded in the first quarter of 1986. The course of plan implementation during the second quarter of 1986 will be of decisive importance for ensuring the supplies of textbooks before the beginning of the new schoolyear. The Government Presidium charged the ministers of culture and art and education and upbringing with ensuring that the planned number of school textbooks is printed during this period.

Then the Government Presidium acquainted itself with information on the implementation of proposals flowing from an assessment of recreation and tourism in 1985 and discussed projections concerning the summer holiday season. In 1985, 14 million people engaged in tourist activities, which amounts to 94.6 percent of the number in 1984. The number of people who vacationed at resorts -- 3.8 million -- stayed at the previous year's level. As many as 900,000 people went on organized trips to socialist countries and 100,000 people went on trips to nonsocialist countries.

In 1986, about 3.8 million people will avail themselves of organized vacations, and between 10.5 and 11 million people will avail themselves of unrestricted use of tourist services, and at least 3.8 million children and young people will take advantage of various forms of vacation. There will continue to be a preference for organized trips and tours in the area of foreign travel. An expansion of vacation exchanges between cooperating workplaces and organizations located in socialist countries is envisaged.

The Government Presidium assessed preparations for the 1988 Olympic games. The preparation program envisages the expansion of regional level training and provides guarantees for the supply of the necessary equipment for training. These steps are based on an assessment of the Olympic potential, prospects, and aspirations of Polish sport.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES HOUSING 18 APRIL

AU021209 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Apr 86 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Ministers met on 18 April. The council acquainted itself with the course and results of the visit of friendship paid by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, to Czechoslovakia. It was stressed that the visit took place in a sincere, friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of agreement and mutual understanding.

The Council of Ministers comprehensively discussed the development of housing construction, proposed changes in the principles governing the financing of housing construction, and the maintenance of the housing stock. Representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the All-Poland Trade Union Accord, and the Council for Housing Affairs, who were participating in this part of the session, presented their opinions during the course of the discussion. The Council of Ministers emphasized the importance of the work of the Council for Housing Affairs and its commissions for solving problems in the housing construction filed. The views, assessments, and proposals put forward by council members representing various occupational milieus and sociopolitical organizations are of particular importance. To fulfill public expectations there is a need, it was stressed, to create material, technical, financial, and organizational conditions which will ensure that it is possible to build 300,000 housing units a year by 1990: These conditions should be created within the framework of the current National Socioeconomic Plan for the Period 1986-90. It was said that a basic condition for the realization of construction tasks is the appropriate development of building materials production, in line with the scale and structure of construction tasks. In accordance with proposals made by the Council for Housing Affairs, it was decided to increase significantly investment in building material production within the framework of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90. The Council of Ministers examined and adopted the "Program for the Development of the Construction Industry Until the Year 1990." The implementation of the program should first of all ensure that tasks set out in the National Socioeconomic Plan are executed and at the same time create a basis for the further development of the building industry until the year 1990. This will require the optimal utilization of financial resources, the execution of tasks in the field of reducing material intensiveness to the highest degree possible, and increase in productivity, better use of machines and transportation, an a reduction in the length of building cycles. It will be necessary to develop the production capacity of building industry enterprises and to tailor the fields they specialize in to increased modernization and repair tasks. There will be an expansion of state enterprise cooperatives and small business specializing in repair work. It will be necessary to expand the construction capacity of agriculture.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with material concerning granting of additional holidays during the period from 23 to 30 December 1985 by the management of state factories.

It was ascertained that there had been a series of cases of additional holidays being granted arbitrarily during the period before the public holidays and between the two public holidays. The Department of Employment and Social Affairs attached to voivodship administrations established that 290 enterprises out of a total of 2350 workplaces in 26 voivodships had breached the Council of Ministers directive on working hours. The Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs recorded 7 such cases in the 130 enterprises which were inspected by it and voivodas, mayors, and directors of central offices noted such cases in 125 enterprises located in 19 voivodships.

Ministers and voivodas applied disciplinary measures -- dismissals, reprimands, written reprimands, and losses of bonuses -- vis-a-vis 182 directors of workplaces. The Council of Ministers has charged ministers with intensifying efforts to ensure that enterprises comply with the Council of Ministers directive on working hours of 19 December, 1985, and to apply appropriate procedures when breaches of these principles occur.

The Council of Ministers discussed and adopted proposals and opinions concerning the draft law on collective labor agreements.

The Council of Ministers took note of material presented by the minister of transportation on the preparation of an amendment to the minister of transportation's directive of 23 January, 1986 on the subject of the road network.

PACIFIST JAILED FOR REFUSING USSR ALLIANCE OATH

AU071657 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 (AFP) -- A Polish military court Wednesday sentenced Krzysztof Sobolewski, a 23-year-old pacifist who refused to be sworn into the Polish Army, to three years in prison, independent sources here said.

Part of the oath administered to Polish conscripts refers to the Polish Army's "fraternal alliance" with the Soviet Army.

Mr Sobolewski, a member of a pacificist movement known as Liberty and Peace, was sentenced by a military court in the Western city of Poznan, the sources said, adding that he had been arrested on April 5.

Observers said the three-year term was the harshest so far against a conscript refusing to take the oath.

In December 1984, another military tribunal had sentenced Marek Adamkiewicz to two and a half years for a similar offense.

The same sources said police had on April 15 arrested another Liberty and Peace activist, Jaroslaw Nakielski, 23, for refusing to be drafted.

Mr. Nakielski had been fined 50,000 zloty (330 dollars) last November for having sent his draft card back to the Defense Ministry, the sources said.

VLAJKOVIC PRESIDES OVER PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD072126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic. The session examined and approved information on the results of the recent official and friendly visit to our country by President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Presidency considered that the visit and the talks between President Vljakovic and President al-Asad once again affirmed the traditionally good and friendly relations and opened up new prospects for the further promotion of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The SFRY Presidency stressed the importance of the exhaustive exchange of views on current international questions and problems, especially the latest developments in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. In this connection, the SFRY Presidency noted the common stand taken on the policy of force and military intervention in international problems. Emphasis was also placed on the concurrence in opinion on the need for the struggle against all forms of terrorism.

It noted that it is essential to invest new efforts to find lasting and just solutions to the Middle East crisis, at the center of which lies the Palestinian problem, which would secure peace and security for this unsettled region. It was also seen as important that the two countries advocated the holding an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the UN and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the Presidency of the results of the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The Presidency believes that it achieved important results and laid the foundations for the further strengthening the activities and role of the movement in international relations. The Presidency particularly stressed the importance of the manifest unity of the movement on the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, and its increased involvement in establishing specific actions in the search for ways of resolving key international questions. A positive assessment was given of the decisive and principled reaction of the movement to the armed aggression against nonaligned Libya. Stances and actions were also agreed upon with regard to the priority questions of international relations: the strengthening of peace, security and disarmament in the world; overcoming the intolerable situation of the developing countries; and resolving regional troublespots.

The Presidency stressed that the ministerial conference had great significance in regard to preparations for the summit in Harare. With its successful outcome, and above all the manifest unity and action orientation of the movement, the meeting in Delhi achieved a good foundation and important bases for the successful activity of the nonaligned countries prior to the eighth summit of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries which is only 4 months away.

The Presidency appointed Ljubisa Korac as general secretary of the SFRY Presidency. The former general secretary, Muhamed Berberovic, has left to take up the office of vice president of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

The session also examined other questions within the constitutional purview of the SFRY Presidency.

SERBIAN LC CONGRESS DRAFT DOCUMENT CRITICIZED

LD071725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- While supporting the basic assessments of the Draft Resolution for the 10th Serbian LC Congress on Intranational Relations, participants at today's session of the Coordination Committee for Intranational Relations of the Serbain SAWP Republican Conference were nevertheless not sparing in their sharp criticism of parts of this document. The general view was that the draft, which was written several months ago, is somewhat out of date and should be revised on the basis of the experiences and realizations following the latest dramatic events involving the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo and the stances recently adopted by the Serbian LC Central Committee after an exhaustive debate on intranational relations.

Chairman of the committee, Miroslav Markovic, called for a more offensive approach with a positive program for realizing all forms of national equality, instead of defensive reactions following the excesses and "going on about consequences, instead of causes." The struggle for the development of intranational relations cannot be reduced to a list of emotional ideological slogans; without a unified market and self-management there can be no national equality or unity in the country.

Professor Miroslav Djordjevic noted that the Draft Resolution has a strong element of theories according to which nationalism is found exclusively in the sphere of ideology and ideological superstructure (culture, science, education), as if it were not seated in the real relations in society, and above all in economic relations.

In the view of Branislav Krunic the resolution for the Serbian LC Congress is not a great advance on similar earlier documents and he therfore called for the LC to initiate and carry out a serious and profound analysis of class and national relations in our society. In these relations serious disturbances have come about to the detriment of the class element. Such an analysis, in the view of Krunic, would certainly show that a serious restructuring of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and even the LCY program is essential in order to reestablish the appropriate relationship between the class and national components.

STAMBOLIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SERBIAN PRESIDENCY

LD070918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The new president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is Ivan Stambolic, while Vukoje Bulatovic is the vice president.

They were elected to these posts by the newly elected Presidency of this republic at its first session today.

Assembly Elects Officials

LD071224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Today at the first joint session of all three assembly's chambers Branislav Ikonic was unanimously elected president of the Serbian Assembly in an open vote, while Desimir Jeftic was elected president of the Executive Council.

Five vice presidents were also elected. They are Miodrag Bogdanovic, hitherto vice president of the Executive Council; Olga Nikolic, hitherto member of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency; Milos Sindjic, hitherto director of the Federal Social Planning Institute; Milan Seslija, hitherto member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and Jan Sirka, hitherto member of the Socialist Autonomous Province of the Vojvodina Presidency.

Following the formal swearing in the newly elected delegates of the Serbian Assembly elected at separate sessions today presidents and vice presidents of the chambers, and members and presidents of working bodies. Jovan Nikolic, hitherto director of the sector for informations in the Tigar factory, was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor; Zika Radojlovic, hitherto member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, was elected president of the sociopolitical chamber, while Dragan Nikolic, hitherto president of the Savski Venac Belgrade Municipality, was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

Delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor postponed for 30 days the verification of a mandate for delegate Milorad Stajcic. This is because of a petition received from 392 citizens from Krupanj which virtually challenges the right of Stajic to be elected as a delegare.

The new Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, 10 members, was elected in a secret vote at a joint session today. It consists of Svetislav Bozic, Vukoje Bulatovic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Zoran Pjanic, Ivan Stambolic and Ljubinka Trgovcevic. Out of a total of 329 delegates present 326 voted.

The newly elected presidents of the Presidencies of the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, Djordje Radosavljevic and Bajram Seljani, and the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee are also ex officio members of the Presidency.

At a joint session of the Serbian Assembly today delegates took a secret vote and elected a delegation of 12 members for the Chamber of the Republics and provinces of the SFRY Assembly. They are: Krsta Avramovic, Istvan Berdal, Milenko Bojanic, Biodrag Veljkovic, Djordje Rankovic, Milibor Jovanovic, Jelka Miljkovic, Toplica Nedeljkovic, Tomica Rajicevic, Novak Rodic, Borisav Srebic and Sinan Sahiti.

More Officials Elected

LD071037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Ratko Butuliga, Radenko Zunic and Milutin Milosevic today were elected vice presidents of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, while Dragoljub Cosic was elected secretary of the council. The following delegates were elected members of the council: Petar Bojic, Krcun Dragovic, Dusan Jovanovic, Ljubisav Milic, Dragutin Markovic, Dragoljub Mitic, Dragoslav Nikolic, Milisv Parezanovic, Milutin Petrovic, Radoslav Radovic, Branko Salipur, Jova Zebic, Dusan Visnjic and Fadilj Mumidi.

Republican secretaries, presidents of republican committees and the director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning, who are ex officio members of the Executive Council, were also elected today.

Republican secretaries are: Milosav Djordjevic (national defense), Svetomir Lalovic (internal organs), Dragan Saponjic (justice and administration), Milorad Skrbic (finance). Presidents of the republican committees are: Bozo Jovanovic (relations with foreign countries), Rade Colic (energy, industry and construction), Djordje Mitic (transportation), Zarko Sekulic (agriculture and forestry), Luka Mackic (commodity trade), Ljubica Bujanic (urban planning, housing and communal affairs), Tomislav Mladenovic (labor), Milomir Petrovic (education and physical culture), Branislav Milosevic (culture), Petar Pravica (science and information), Zivorad Djordjevic (information), Dragisa Filimonovic (health and social policy), Jovo Miskovic (veterans and disabled veterans' questions), Koviljka Romanic (legislation) and Ratko Vujinovic (water management and water supply).

Mihajlo Crnobrnja was elected director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY SESSION ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD072307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) — The first session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly in its new composition today elected Miran Potrc as president of the Assembly with a mandate of 2 years, and Marija Zupancic-Vicar and Joze Knez as vice presidents. The session also elected the president and seven members of the Slovene Presidency.

The delegates at the joint session of all three chambers also elected a 12-member delegation to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Asembly. Chairman of the delegation is Martin Mlinar, hitherto president of the Chamber of Associated Labor in the republican assembly. The members of the delegation are Silva Bauman-Cencic, Stanko Debeljak, Janez Drnovsek, Tone Ferenc, Franci Gerbec, Joze Globacnik, Jernej Jan, Franc Krizmancic, Miran Mejak, Joze Sintic, and Ivan Zelensek.

The new Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia then proposed Dusan Sinigoj as president-designate of the Slovene Executive Council in the coming 4-year mandate period. The proposal was endorsed at the joint session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly. Dusan Sinigoj proposed Janez Bohoric and Dr Boris Frlec as vice-presidents, as well as 23 members of the Executive Council, two more than at present. One of the new members will head the newly-formed Committee for Small-scale Industry, and the other will head the Commission for Cadre and Administrative Questions of the Executive Council.

Presidency Members

LD072118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) — The president and the members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia were elected at today's joint session of all the three Slovene Assembly chambers.

The new Presidency has seven members, and France Popit was reelected president. The reelected members of the Presidency are Alojz Briski, Majda Gaspari, and Janez Staovnik, and the new ones are Andrej Marinc, Dr Ivo Fabinc, and Dr Boris Najer.

MONTENEGRO SAWP PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES

AU061228 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Lj. M. report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 25 Apr -- At its session today the Republic Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Montenegro, which was presided over by Petar Rakocevic, discussed the summing-up of discussions on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System.

The Presidium supported the intitial for nominating Veselin Vuksanovic as candidate for President and Dr Bozidar Tadic as candidate for vice president of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro. The Presidium also confirmed the initial proposal for nominating the following as candidates for members of the delegation of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Emin Dobardzic, Cedomir Djuranovic, Tomo Knezevic, Milivoje Lausevic, Marko Matkovic, Sofija Masovic, Spasoje Medenica, Djordje Nikprelevic, Vojo Srzentic, Obren Stanisic, Milorad Stanojevic, and Branko Vilipovic.

Officials Elected

LD071821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Titograd, 6 May (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of the newly elected Montenegro Assembly, Velisav Vuksanovic was elected president and Bozidar Tadic vice-president of the Montenegro Assembly.

At a joint session delegates took a secret vote and elected members of the Montenegro Presidency. The list had seven candidates and six were elected. The new members of the Montenegro Presidency are: Radivoje Brajovic, Muharem Dizdarevic, Bozina Ivanovic, Blazo Orlandic, Olga Perovic, and Milutin Tanjevic. Scepo Lazovic did not receive a sufficient number of votes. Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, is also an ex-officio member of the Montenegro Presidency.

At the same session, delegates elected a new Executive Council, which has 21 members. Vuko Vukadinovic was elected President of the Executive Council, while its members are: Ilija Vujosevic, Svetozar Jovicevic, Branko Kostic, Bozidar Lakic, Momcilo Martinovic, Jusuf Fetahovic, Milan Filipovic, and Ilija Culjkovic.

The new republican secretaries are: Savo Jankovic for national defense, Lazar Djodjic for internal affairs, Petrasin Kasalica for the economy, Branimir Pajkovic for finance, and Rajko Nisavic for justice and organization administration.

The presidents of the republican committees are: Filip Ognjenovic for agriculture and forestry; Milenko Stefanovic for economic relations with foreign countries; Miodrag Dubak for urban planning, housing, and communal affairs; Vukola Vasiljevic for labor, health, and social policy; Miodrag Lekic for education, science, and culture; and Vladeta Cvijovic for information. Veselin Vukotic is the director of the Institute for Social Planning.

Delegates took a secret vote and elected a Montenegro delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Emin Dobardzic, Cedomir Djuranovic, Tomo Knezevic, Milovoje Lausevic, Marko Mathkovic, Sofija Matovic, Spasoje Medenica, Djordje Nikprelevic, Vojo Srzentic, Obren Stanisic, Milorad Stanojevic, and Branko Filipovic.